

Portland-Born Pauling Gains 2d Nobel Award

OSLO (AP) — A Nobel peace prize was awarded Thursday to Portland-born scientist Linus Carl Pauling, a U.S. foe of nuclear tests who long has been a center of controversy in his own land.

It is the second Nobel prize for the professor of chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. In 1954 he won the chemistry award for his research into the forces that hold molecules together.

The Norwegian Nobel committee announced Pauling will be handed the prize for 1962. No award had been announced for that year.

The 1963 peace prize will go to the International Red Cross committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Dr. Pauling's prize amounts to 257,219 Swedish kroner (\$49,465). The two Red Cross groups will share the 1963 prize of 265,000 kroner (\$50,961).

The Nobel committee will

give its reasons for the award Dec. 10, when the prize is handed over in a ceremony.

Only one other individual has won more than one Nobel prize. Mrs. Marie Curie received the chemistry prize in 1911 and had shared a physics prize with two others in 1903.

Dr. Pauling, an outspoken man, was an early campaigner against nuclear tests, insisting they posed a serious threat to the health of mankind now and in future generations.

The state department refused to issue him a passport in 1952 on the grounds he was suspected of being a Communist. Pauling denied this under oath, but insisted on the right to speak his mind and choose his friends.

This independence of mind got him into trouble with his neighbors in World War II. He employed a youth of Japanese descent as a gardener at his home in Pasadena, Calif. His home was

plastered with "Jap Lover" signs.

He was born in Portland 62 years ago and was graduated from Oregon Agricultural college in 1922. Three years later he received his Ph.D. at the California Institute of Technology.

After study in Munich, Zurich and Copenhagen, he became professor of chemistry at California Institute of Technology in 1931, and was named head of the institute's

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chemistry and chemical engineering department in 1937. He resigned in 1958, saying he wanted to give full time to teaching and research as a professor.

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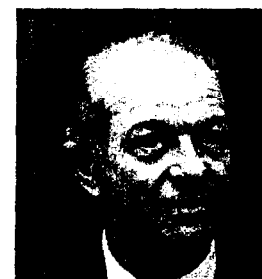
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Pauling often disagreed with atomic energy commission scientists, who contended fallouts from their tests were kept at a safe minimum. In 1958, he accused Dr. Edward Teller, a leader in development of the hydrogen bomb, of putting out misleading statements in arguing for continued testing.

That year Pauling sued the defense department and the atomic energy commission in an attempt to block further testing. A federal court dismissed the suit.



Q. Linus Pauling, the only American to win the Nobel Prize twice, was denied a passport by the State Department in 1952. What reason was given? — George Lanfield, Pasadena, Calif.

A. "Not in the best interests of the U.S." Later Pauling's passport was reinstated.